

## HOME FROM OP THE AMAZON.

E. C. BENEDICT BRINGS ALL SAFE EXCEPT THE JACAMARS.

The Sleepy Ape Sentenced to Brooklyn—\$15-a-Plate Dinners Where Once the Savage Lurked—Trussdale Boy Lams With an Amateur Haircut, but All's Well

Hardly cool from Amazon waters, the steam yacht Virginia, with her load of industrial explorers, tied up at the New York Yacht Club wharf yesterday morning. She left here on Nov. 15, with Commodore E. C. Benedict, the banker, and her lessee, nine passengers and a crew of thirty-four. She brought them all back safely and also landed one tiger, five monkeys, eleven macaws, nine parakeets and one sleepy ape.

E. M. Backus of this city, who was once Consul at Para, had a mortgage on the tiger. Tigers do not run to the heavy in South America. They are about in the North American wildcat class, and Mr. Backus expects to teach parlor tricks to this one. The macaws and parakeets are to be split up among the explorers who care for such loud, gross birds. The destiny of the sleepy ape was in doubt for some time. Then Able Seaman McCreedy stepped forward, touched his forehead and said: "Please, sir, I wish the sleepy ape."

"What would you do with it?" asked Commodore Benedict, somewhat curious. "I would give it to my father who is a policeman in Brooklyn," said McCreedy. At which a great silence fell, and the Commodore had it, by a large majority. If they had not, the able seaman would have explained that he lived near door to Terry McGowan. Then he would have been sure of the prize.

There was a group of merry jacamars aboard, these birds that climb trees faster than they could fly them, but they died of homesickness and were buried with honors at sea.

Perhaps it should be explained now that the mission of the Virginia, when she sailed from here two and a half months ago, was to ascend the Amazon and take a good look about the rubber country. She went to Bermuda, thence to St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucia and Barbados. The sail from Barbados was to the city of Para at the junction of the Para and Amazon Rivers, and after that there was a journey of 1,000 miles up the Amazon to Manaus. There was some good weather, but the Virginia stood it well.

Commodore Benedict says his crew never rained once. A week was spent at Para, a big, progressive town dependent on the rubber crop. Then the journey up the Amazon was begun. It is now a painful necessity to kill some mosquitoes, but the Virginia is a good boat. You can sail up the Amazon without being beset by savage dwarfs armed with poisonous blowguns or by horrid and hungry anacondas.

"We had no encounters with snakes," said Russell G. Colt, one of the explorers, who is a son of the late General of the United States Rubber Company. "We had plenty of centipedes and tarantulas on board, and without doubt there were boa constrictors at Para and Madeira rivers, in the interior. We did not venture there, for the underbrush is thick, the guides are unreliable and the bugs are very many."

"All along the Amazon there were fine turtles for soup, and when we got up before sunrise we could shoot plenty of birds. The real sport was in the interior, where is very much the same as it is in Florida. No animal life is visible in bright daylight. The sportsman has to work between 4 and 6. The birds always travel in pairs. There are plenty of these and macaws, and the tigers, which are small. We saw a tiger in the early morning, but did not go far into the interior. We shot monkeys, wild cats and sloths."

The stories about the natives being savage is all poppycock. We saw thousands of them along the river. They build their huts over the water, which is unsanitary. They wear no clothes, and speak of. From what I saw of them they are foes of race suicide. We heard of cannibal tribes on the Xingu River, but we did not get far into the interior.

"We were objects of some curiosity, of course, for the Amazon was the first yacht to go up the Amazon as far as Manaus. We didn't use our searchlight, as we were traveling in daytime. Our refrigerating machine worked like a charm, and with the electric fans going aboard the yacht all the time, we were very comfortable. For amusement we had the automatic piano and fishing. We caught jewfish, angel fish and sharks, of course, the sharks were at the mouth of the river."

The natives are a mixture of Portuguese and Indian. They take the rubber from the trees and sell it for 60 cents a pound. The agents get it so cheap that we decided to cut in and establish branches at Para and Manaus. Our company alone buys \$100,000 worth of rubber a year.

"There is very little work in that country between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the weather is so hot. Unskilled labor makes from \$3 to \$5 a day, but better wages are paid to the few Americans, Englishmen, and Germans about. I met an Englishman who went there three years ago with little more than a dollar and a half, and made half a million. It's not a place to spend your life, unless you are a native. Then you could make a good time in it, when you get rich, you get rich, when you skip to Paris or New York as soon as you have made all you need."

"What became of all the fireworks the Virginia bore away from New York?" was asked. "They were taken to celebrate the opening of a wireless telegraph system," said Mr. Colt. "The system was needed because the aviators used to cut the cables. But the system wasn't quite ready, and we burned the fireworks as we steamed out of Manaus on our way home."

"And the 500 pounds of candy?" "It was worth 500, and we gave it as souvenirs to the ladies who came aboard at all various stops along the river. Most of them were Portuguese ladies. Our visits were usually made at night, and the way. They do things up pretty well down the river. For instance, a dinner given to us at Manaus, 1,000 miles up the Amazon, cost about \$1,800 for forty people. It's a much more civilized country than people think."

There was a real live boy aboard the Virginia—Melville Trussdale, the twelve-year-old son of the president of the Lackawanna Railroad. He had a great time. Coming down the Amazon his hair got uncomfortably long. Mr. Colt undertook to remedy the evil with the safety razor shears. He made a single job of it and Melville was ashamed to go ashore at Havana.

It wasn't exactly improved yesterday when the Virginia came to her dock, and President Trussdale rushed to greet his boy. He looked the honest, earnest little fellow, and bestowed one sad, lingering glance at Mr. Colt. Then he started for home with Melville, hardly waiting for the last parakeet to be landed.

Passengers not previously mentioned were: William M. Ivins, J. Howard Ford, Charles W. Kepp, Dr. John S. Gaines of the Hahnemann Hospital, L. D. Huntington and Charles F. Hastings.

## MACHIN MUST SERVE TIME.

Supreme Court Refuses Writ for Him and Lorenz and the Grofs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court, by denying a writ of certiorari, in effect confirmed the conviction of August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz and Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the purchase of postal supplies. They will, therefore, serve their sentence of two years each and pay fines of \$10,000 each.

It was announced to-night by counsel for the prisoners that they would make no further fight against the verdict and that they would serve their terms.



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## WARSAW RIOTING.

Continued from First Page.

firing and advancing rapidly they drove hundreds of persons over the side of the quay into the water. Many were rescued by boatmen, but scores were drowned.

BOMB THROWN AT THE KREMLIN.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A despatch to the *Herald* from St. Petersburg says that an enormous crowd marched yesterday to the Kremlin, where the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General of Moscow, has taken refuge. Its intention was to break in and wreak vengeance upon the Grand Duke. The attempt did not succeed. In the evening a bomb was thrown and burst at the foot of the Kremlin's walls.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* says that the Czar is still in seclusion at Tsarskoe-Selo. The revolutionists continue to keep the agitation alive, acting under instructions from Father Gapon, who is said to have made his escape from the country and reached Switzerland.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says he does not believe that Maxim Gorki is in danger of execution. It is confidently expected that he and the other literary men implicated in the revolt will be released in a few days.

A despatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says that a new proclamation was issued to the workmen on Monday. It was signed by Father Gapon, and declared that an immediate revolt could only end in terrible disaster and useless sacrifice of life. It advised the men to return to work and to avoid needless provocation of the authorities.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says it is understood that the Czar will receive a deputation of workmen as soon as the strikes have subsided. The men in St. Petersburg have resumed work, but as the movement appears to be spreading epidemically in the provinces this hardly yet enters in to the calculations.

## SEVERE BLOW TO RUSSIA.

Army's Latest Defeat Increases Feeling Against the War.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 30.—The news of Gen. Kuropatkin's failure to win a timely success to offset the deplorable effects of the Russian massacres creates an uneasy feeling in Europe, which finds some expression in to-day's markets.

The necessity for Russia to seek peace at the earliest possible moment is fully recognized, but it is feared here that the situation has now become so desperate that it will be extremely difficult to negotiate terms which will not be too humiliating. Even the extreme liberals in Russia, who are demanding the cessation of the war, do not desire peace at any price. They will insist upon the preservation of national self-respect.

It is natural, perhaps, that all parties in Russia fall to credit Japan with any spirit of magnanimity. Hence the danger of delay in initiating a peace movement, which many believe even the present authorities would be glad to see started. It is argued in St. Petersburg that some improvement may come, especially in internal conditions, if Russia waits a little longer.

This expectation is justified, so far as outward appearances go, for the Government will soon succeed, probably, in suppressing all public demonstrations. There will be a brief interval of apparent calm before the next chapter opens. If nothing is done meanwhile toward bringing the war to a close, it is feared that conditions may arise which will amount to political chaos.

It is necessary to mention the indignation produced by the prominent publication in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* to-day of a virtual apology for and defence of the Russian authorities and their action in St. Petersburg on Jan. 22. Not only is it attempted to justify all that was done, but the facts themselves are denied in a manner that is an insult to the intelligence of the paper's readers. The accounts sent by correspondents of French, German, English and American newspapers, who witnessed the incidents they described, including the reports sent by the *Herald's* own correspondent, are denounced as false.

The list of 4,000 casualties gathered by the editors of St. Petersburg papers and presented to Prince Minsky is placed in the same category. The truth is affirmed to be only in the mendacious report submitted to the Czar, which has been denounced by the entire press of Europe.

This version also receives the editorial support of the *Herald*, which defends the Czar's refusal to meet the petitioners.

## RUSSIAN LOSS 10,000.

Retreat of Kuropatkin From Sandepu Regarded as a Disaster.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 30.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Echo de Paris* says that in all quarters of the Russian capital the evacuation of the fortified village of Sandepu by Gen. Kuropatkin's right wing last Thursday is regarded as a great disaster.

TOKYO, Jan. 30.—Despite the fierce attack

on Wednesday and Thursday last upon the Japanese left, the Russians opposed to the Japanese centre and right show no signs of assuming the offensive, except in the form of numerous but futile attempts to surprise the Japanese in their positions.

These attacks do not seem likely to develop into a general engagement. The defeated Russians are retreating north from Sandepu in disorderly fashion, to join their main body. The Japanese are pursuing them.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A despatch from Tokyo to a news agency says that the Japanese lost 5,000 men killed and wounded and the Russians 10,000 in the fighting at Chitapano and Hokotai on Thursday last.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Several despatches, including the Russian official reports, throw little light on the latest battle in Manchuria, which seems to have lasted from Jan. 23 to Jan. 29, but apparently it resulted in the complete failure of the Russian attempt with 80,000 men to turn the Japanese left.

The correspondent of the *Reiner Tageblatt* at Mukden is of the opinion that the Russian operations were carried out too hastily. Gen. Kuropatkin exhausting his forces in single isolated attacks lacking connection.

It is the disposition in London to believe that when the exact details are known it will prove to have been a really big engagement, ending in a brilliant Japanese victory.

## VIGOROUS BRITISH PROTEST.

Offensive Placards Reappear at Libau and Are Ordered Down.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Owing to the fact that placards similar to those which were displayed in Moscow have been posted at Libau, signed by the Governor of Courland, Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has made a vigorous protest to Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, pointing out that such conduct cannot but have a deplorable impression in England and produce a serious effect upon the friendly relations of the two countries.

The obnoxious placard asserted that the strikes in Government workshops and shipyards had been brought about by the machinations of Japanese and British agents, and that Japan and England were spending large sums of money to prevent the departure of the third Pacific squadron from Libau.

Count Lamsdorff replied that the Minister of the Interior had telegraphed to the authorities of Moscow instructing them to remove immediately all traces of the placard complained of.

His Excellency stated that the security of the British Consul and colony had been completely assured. The capture of the H. D. Napier, the British military attaché here, has started for Warsaw to make inquiry into the attack yesterday in the streets of that city by Russian troops. Consul-General Murray and Vice-Consul Muehlan.

## JAPAN REPLIES TO RUSSIA.

Charges of Violating Chinese Neutrality False and Mischievous.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Japan's reply to Russia's charges of violating Chinese neutrality has been placed before the State Department. In it the Japanese Government absolutely denies all of the allegations made against her by Russia, and in turn makes a number of charges against the Russians.

The note is strongly worded. The charges are characterized as "false," "baseless," "destitute of the truth," "mischievous," and "unfounded." Especially is it pointed out that Japan is not endeavoring to foment the Chinese into a condition that would be a menace to the world, and it is denied that in China there is an anti-foreign movement or that the Chinese are making plans to take sides with the Japanese.

The capture of the Russian torpedo boat *Retshibity* by Japanese in the neutral Chinese harbor of Chefoo was, it is said, nothing more than a measure of self-defense, made necessary by a prior disregard for Chinese neutrality by Russia.

Russia's motive in sending out her note of protest is dealt with in the Japanese note as follows: "The conclusion of the Russian communication makes it abundantly clear that the motive of the Russian Government in formulating the baseless accusations which it contains was to relieve themselves of an engagement, the terms of which with the progress of the war no longer injured mainly in their favor."

The charges made by Japan against Russia are in some cases repetitions of those made by China in her answer. Japan, as did China, says that it is a notorious fact that Russia entered Mongolia and there appropriated to military use horses, provisions, &c. As a counter charge to the Russian allegation that China was permitting contraband trade between Chefoo and Daini, the Japanese note points out the capture of a German merchant steamer from a Chinese port while attempting to run the Port Arthur blockade.

It is charged also that Russia tried to smuggle 3,000,000 rounds of cartridges in sheepskin bags from Port Arthur through China. These cartridges were seized by the Chinese authorities.

The main menace of a Russian wireless telegraph station at Chefoo, against the protests of China, the refusal of Russian commanders to disarm their vessels or leave Singapore until practically forced to do so, the attempt of paroled officers of the Restoration to escape from the Chinese authorities, and the alleged action of the Russian Consul at Chefoo in concealing Russian naval officers who had escaped from Port Arthur are cited as violations of neutrality by Russia.

In closing, the Japanese Government says that it has endeavored to limit the area of the operations to as small a zone as possible and has invariably respected China's neutrality. It says that Russia has repeatedly violated it and is now stationing a large force of her army in that region. This same charge was also made by China.

## JEROME RUBS IN SUNDAY RUM

WERE BOUND TO HAVE IT—HIS IDEA IS TO HAVE LESS OF IT.

\$500 a Year From Each of 200 Saloons in One Predicament That Keep Open Sunday Is \$12,000. That Wouldn't Go to Somebody but for Pretence of Closing

District Attorney Jerome spoke to a large audience of men last night in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth avenue and 12th street, on the Raines law and the amendment framed allowing the sale of liquor on Sunday after church hours. The meeting was under the direction of the Mount Morris Men's League, and William A. Marble presided.

Mr. Jerome said he wanted to impress upon the audience at the outset that he did not believe it was a holy thing to sell liquor on Sunday, or to keep the law to the commandment to keep holy the Sabbath.

"But there are other commandments just as important that have not been enacted into the criminal statutes," he continued. "Is not the commandment 'Thou shalt not commit adultery' just as binding? Is the selling of liquor on Sunday any worse? Yet who here is willing to move to make adultery a criminal offence in the State of New York? Christian people do not oppose the making of such a law because they believe in the evils mentioned, but merely because they believe it is a form of moral offence that the Penal Code is not fit to cope with. The same thing is true of the sale of liquor on Sunday. It is an evil that the criminal law is not fit to cope with."

No sensible man, he went on, would say that the Raines law could not be enforced, but it was impossible to enforce in a Democratic community any law which a large minority of the citizens opposed, provided the enforcement was left to local officials. Then he had some fun with the temperance societies whose zeal he said often got to the point of passing resolutions and then petered out. He said of it to experience with a gathering of these people most of whom were Methodist and Baptist ministers. When he told them that the Commissioner of Police could enforce the Sunday closing law if he wanted to the listeners got excited and started to pass a resolution calling on Mr. McAdoo to close the saloons on Sunday forthwith; on the Mayor to remove them if he didn't; and on the Governor to remove the Mayor if the Mayor failed to do so.

There was one shrewd prohibitionist present who had been in Standard Oil, continued Mr. Jerome. He said: "I oppose the resolution because Mr. Jerome is laughing at you." But they had their resolution, and I am laughing still, for they have not done a thing since. Thus was this aggregation of Methodist and Baptist ministers calmed down under the softening influence of Standard Oil, and nothing is so keen as their desire to fight for the enforcement of the Raines law.

If you put it up to the Mayor, he will say that the Police Department is doing all it can to enforce the law. If you put it up to the Police Commissioner, he will say: "Shall I put my plainclothes men to work stamping out this vice while they are after the hold-up men whom they never catch?"

In speaking of graft under the Raines law, he said that 90 per cent of the saloons in New York were open on Sunday, anyway. This was largely due to the fact that the tax is so high and the bond is so heavy that the saloonkeeper will keep open," he said, "and they are willing to pay a small sum, say \$5 a month, for the privilege. Take the Nineteenth precinct, for instance."

"The fact is that you can't enforce the law by resolutions of holy bodies unless you have the power to enforce them. The Governor could enforce it, but he won't. The Mayor could enforce it as easily as I can turn over my hand, but he won't. The Commissioner of Police could enforce it, but he won't. Oh, no, it is the duty of the Mayor, but will he remove the Mayor if he is perfectly safe in the matter? Not on your life. Even so good a man as Mayor Low talked about a liberal enforcement when he was in office."

Two hundred saloons at \$5 a month each is \$12,000 a year paid to who knows? Perhaps to a police captain's wife in New York. It is perfectly safe, there is no danger for either party to the transaction. There is no kick from the saloonkeeper. He is willing to pay, and he thinks it is all right to do so.

He said that the purpose of the amendment was not to keep the saloons open on Sunday but to keep them closed a part of the day.

"I have no use for a Christian unless he is a militant Christian," he said. "Here is a chance if you want to fight."

"Representatives of the four temperance and law and order societies met at 3 East Fourteenth street yesterday and decided to make a fight at Albany against the Jerome law. They were thirty-three in number, responded to 300 invitations. D. W. F. Hubbell, head of the Sabbath Society, accused the District Attorney of playing politics for a vote. He said that there is no more chance of this bill passing or of being even reported favorably than there is of Vesuvius turning into an iceberg."

## ORDERING NEW WARSHIPS.

Russia Said to Be Negotiating With German and English Firms.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 31.—A despatch to the *Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that the Ministry of Marine is negotiating with American and German firms for the construction of four warships on condition that they be built here by Russian materials and by Russian workmen. Only the machinists and the designs are to be foreign.

GLASGOW, Jan. 30.—It is rumored that Russia has ordered the construction of a battleship on the Clyde and another one at Barrow.

## GOT ROSSEAU HERE.

The Professional Dynamiter Says His Right Name Is Russell.

Detective Sergeant Arthur Carey returned from Philadelphia last night with Gessler Rosseau, who sent the infernal machine to the steamship *Umbria*, and who recently attempted to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington. Rosseau was locked up at Police Headquarters. He admitted to Detective Sergeant Carey that his right name is Russell and that he was born in Chicago.

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## HOOKER TO BE INVESTIGATED

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

It Provides for a Special Committee, to Be Appointed by the Judiciary Committee, to Investigate the Charges Against the Hon. William A. Hooker.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee is to meet to-morrow in executive session to determine upon what procedure shall be taken in relation to the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker. To-night Assemblyman La Fetra (Tammany), who has been one of the most vigorous in demanding that the charges be investigated, introduced a resolution outlining what the Judiciary Committee shall do in the matter. The resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, provides that that committee shall appoint a special committee of three members to investigate the acts of Justice Hooker in relation to the post office scandals. The special committee is given full authority to prosecute this investigation in any and all necessary directions and is to make its report with recommendations, to the Assembly with all due diligence.

Power is given the committee to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all books, papers and documents. The resolution also authorized the State Bar Association to be represented at the hearing.

Senator John C. Fitzgerald offered an amendment to the New York City Charter which eliminates the provision in the Charter prohibiting the laying of patented pavements in that city. This bill permits patented pavements to be laid under conditions prescribed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is provided, however, that the president of a borough or other officer having charge of advertising for a patent, shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for each advertisement for a patented pavement, if he advertises also for other forms of pavement not patented. If the price bid for the patented pavement is the lowest, the contract may be let for that pavement, providing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approves.

The Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn is not after the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. They tonight caused to be introduced by Senator Gardner, who represents "Tim" Woodruff's district, and Assemblyman Murphy of Brooklyn a bill which permits a party to begin an action to obtain judgment to compel a railroad corporation to live up to the requirements of its franchise and charter. In other words, if this bill should pass, a citizen would be able to begin an action against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to remedy defects in its service, about on the same line as a taxpayer's action is permitted to proceed by the State of New York. His bill gives a police court magistrate the right to imprison as well as to impose a fine for a violation of the speed ordinance. For a first offence the penalty shall not be more than \$100 or thirty days in jail, or both fine and imprisonment. For a second offence it shall be not more than \$200 or thirty days imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. For a third offence the fine is not to be less than \$100, nor more than \$250, or thirty days imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

Assemblyman Wade introduced a bill which amends the present divorce law. It compels the filing of the interlocutory judgment within fifteen days after it is granted, and the final decree not later than thirty days after it goes into effect. It is believed that this has a bearing on such cases as the *Morse-Bodge* case, where the decree was not filed until long after the divorce had been granted.

Senator Fitzgerald introduced his old bill to amend the Adams Express Company's large real estate holdings. To-night was resolution night in the Assembly. Minority Leader Palmer introduced a resolution providing that a special legislative committee, composed of three Senators and four Assemblymen, be appointed to inquire into the problem of whether or not indirect taxation shall be continued, abandoned or modified, "in order to promote economy in public affairs, to prevent squandering or waste of surplus monies which may accrue from public taxation, and to relieve the localities of excessive and undue burdens." The resolution was sent to the Ways and Means Committee.

Assemblyman Merritt (Rep. St. Lawrence) sprung a surprise on the Republican leaders by introducing a resolution which calls upon Congress to pass the rebate bill recommended by President Roosevelt in his annual message to the Congress. Majority Leader Rogers was somewhat over-come when the clerk had finished reading the resolution, and arose to debate it in order that he "might become more familiar with the resolutions phrasing." Under the rules this sent it over for a week. The resolution is supposed to be in the interests of the paper mills in the Adirondacks.

## ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

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A. M. KEILEY DEAD.

American Who Nearly Caused a Diplomatic Rupture With Austria.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 30.—A. M. Keiley, former Chief Justice of the International Court of Appeals at Cairo, Egypt, is dead at Beaujon. He was knocked down by a vehicle a few days ago on the Place de la Concorde.

Anthony M. Keiley was a native of New Jersey and was about 69 years old. He was educated at the Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. After graduating he founded the *Norfolk Virginian* and was also editor of the *Petersburg Index and News*. He first became prominent in the politics of Virginia in the campaign of 1881, when he was chairman of the Democratic State committee. He was also Mayor of Richmond for one term and then became Minister to Austria, but the Government of Austria refused to receive him. He came to this country when only 11 years old. According to one report, Gilbert and the South American did actually meet with the folk. Gilbert slightly wounding his antagonist, much to the surprise of his friends, who doubted his proficiency. Gilbert and his wife have been living in Paris since then and there have been reports that they had become reconciled. Frederic Gilbert lives at Biarritz. He has a son here who is a student at the Columbia School of Mines.

Obituary Notes.

Zreest J. Wenck, the oldest member of the New Orleans bar, died yesterday, aged 88. He was a native of Switzerland. He came to this country when only 11 years old. He was District Judge of New Orleans at the outbreak of the civil war.

## LEMAIRE ET PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledge the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.